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WORLD AFFAIRS

FAR EAST

Peiping Frees 11 U.S. Fliers

Ambassadors Open Talks

Communist China announced Aug. 1 that 11 U.S. fliers shot down in the Korean War & later jailed as spies had been released July 31 and would reach Hong Kong Aug. 4 [see pp. 181F3, 182A2]. Peiping radio announced the fliers' release shortly before its Ambassador to Poland, Wang Ping-nan, opened talks Aug. 1 with U.S. Amb.-to-Czechoslovakia U. Alexis Johnson in Geneva's Palais des Nations on the repatriation of respective nationals & "other practical matters." [See p. 247G3]

Wang confirmed the fliers' release "in accordance with Chinese legal procedures" at the start of his talks with Johnson. He expressed hope that it "will have favorable effects on our present talks." Wang said he was "convinced that with our joint efforts it should be possible" to ease Washington-Peiping tension. He said that "so long as both of us adopt the attitude of negotiation & conciliation, there should not be any difficulty for us to reach a reasonable settlement" on repatriation of civilians.

Wang suggested that he & Johnson also discuss "a number of other issues between China & the U.S. which are pressing for discussion & solution by us." Johnson then accepted this Wang-proposed agenda:

(1) Return of civilians of both sides to their countries.

(2) Other practical matters at issue between the 2 governments.

At their 2d meeting, Aug. 2, Johnson & Wang exchanged lists of U.S. civilians in Red China. Johnson listed 40 Americans jailed, under house arrest or denied exit permits [see pp. 182A-B2, 231E3]. Wang's longer list included Americans who had expressed desire to stay in Red China.

U.S. Stand on Chinese Students

Peiping was seeking the return of more than 4,000 Chinese who came to the U.S. as students after World War II and failed to return to their homeland after the Communists took over the Chinese mainland in 1949.

U.S. screening after the Korean War began disclosed that about 124 of these Chinese had acquired skills of potential value to Red China, and they were barred from leaving the U.S. A check early in 1955 showed that 76 of this group wished to return to Red China, and they were granted permission in April [see p. 107A1]. The U.S. position in the Geneva talks was that all the Chinese (some no longer students) were free to leave the U.S. after April.

(U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said at a Washington news conference Aug. 2 he did not know whether financial difficulties had prevented the return of some of the Chinese. "But as far as any legal impediments are concerned, I can say categorically that there are none."

(Peiping radio announced Aug. 2 that 12 Chinese students had reached China from the U.S.)

Wang Proposes Checkup

Wang proposed to Johnson Aug. 2 that a 3d power be allowed to verify the U.S. contention that some Chinese did not wish to return to Red China. The talks then were adjourned until Aug. 4 to allow the 2 Ambassadors to consult their respective governments.

U.S. State Dept. officials said Aug. 2 that the U.S. had rejected the 3d power proposal when it was made by V. K. Krishna Menon, India's roving ambassador, in June. They said the 3d power would, in effect, be supplanting Nationalist Chinese diplomatic representatives in the U.S.

(Menon met separately with Wang & Johnson before & after the Geneva talks began and left Geneva for New Delhi Aug. 2). [See p. 199B1]

Chou Sees Settlement

The suggestion of a 3d power as an intermediary was made also by Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in a speech before the Natl. People's Congress in Peiping July 30. He said the Geneva talks should lead to "a reasonable settlement" on civilian repatriation. "The number of American civilians in China is small, and their question can be easily settled," he said.

Chou continued: "The Chinese people are also concerned about the extremely unjust policy of blockade & embargo which obstructs trade between countries. It should be possible to remove such barriers so that peaceful trade between all countries will not be hindered." [See p. 222G2]

Chou said his Govt. would try to make the Geneva talks "pave the way for further negotiations between China & the U.S." "However, if anybody should take our efforts as a sign of weakness or imagine that pressure or threats will have effect on us, he will . . . quickly find out that his calculations are totally wrong."

Chou declared: "After the Korean armistice & the restoration of peace in Indo-China, the situation in the Formosa area has become the most tense in the Far East." This had been caused "by the U.S. occupation of China's territory, Formosa, and its interference with the liberation of China's coastal islands." It was "an international issue between China & the U.S.," but the "exercise by the Chinese people of their sovereign rights in liberating Formosa is a matter of China's internal affairs. Those 2 questions cannot be mixed."

Red-Nationalist Talks Hinted

Chou repeated that there was no war between his Govt. & the U.S., "so the question of cease-fire between China & the U.S. does not arise" [see p. 199D-E1]. He continued: "Provided that the U.S. does not interfere with China's internal problems, the possibility of peaceful liberation of Formosa will continue to increase. If possible, the Chinese Govt. is willing to enter into negotiations with the responsible local authorities of Formosa to map out concrete steps for Formosa's peaceful liberation. It should be made clear that there should be negotiations between the central government & local authorities. The Chinese people are firmly opposed to any ideas or plots of the so-called '2 Chinas.'" [See p. 182F1]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

* Col. John Knox Arnold Jr., 41, Montgomery, Ala.; Maj. Wm. H. Baumer, 33, Lewisburg, Pa.; Airman 2d Cl. Harry Martin Benjamin Jr., 23, Worthington, Minn.; Sgt. Howard Wm. Brown, 32, St. Paul, Minn.; Lt. Wallace L. Brown, 28, Montgomery, Ala.; Lt. John Woodrow Buck, 36, Armathwaite, Tenn.; Airman 1st Cl. Steven Edw. Kiba Jr., 23, Akron, O.; Capt. Elmer Fred Llewellyn, 29, Missoula, Mont.; Airman 2d Cl. Danl. C. Schmidt, 23, Boise, Ida.; Airman 2d Cl. John Walker Thompson 3d, 23, Orange, Va.; Capt. Eugene John Vaadi, 34, Clayton, N. Y. (Addresses are those of next of kin.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 391A2]

Week in Headlines

International

Red China freed 11 U.S. fliers; U.S.-Red Chinese talks on release of civilians opened in Geneva.

58 persons killed when Bulgarians shot down Israeli airliner.

Tito moved to resume relations between Yugoslav & Soviet CPs but barred Russian "domination."

South Korea demanded revision of truce line with Reds, ouster of UN truce supervisory group.

Sharrett's Mapai Party lost strength in Israeli elections.

United States

1957-58 deadline set for launching "earth satellite" devices.

84th Congress ended first session after passage of compromise measures for more public housing construction, $1 minimum wage, $2.7 billion foreign aid appropriation.

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Chou Reviews World Problems

In a review of world affairs, Chou:

- Hailed the Geneva Big 4 meeting's "positive achievements." [P. 245B1]
- Supported the German people's "unremitting efforts" to "achieve a unified, peaceful & democratic" state.
- Supported the USSR's disarmament proposals. Asserted that 4½ million men had been demobilized since the founding of the "People's Republic of China" and that defense took 24% of Peiping's total budget, "a much smaller percentage compared with the huge military appropriations of the Western countries." [See p. 232A1]
- Urged an end to "artificial" trade barriers between Red China & Japan.*
- Attacked the "unlawful status" of Natl. China in the UN.
- Criticized South Viet Nam for refusing "to seek the unification of Viet Nam through free general elections." [See p. 248B3]

Dulles Sees Chou Changing

State Secy. Dulles told newsmen Aug. 2 [see p. 253D2] Chou's speech "indicated his going further in the renunciation of force than anything he had said before." "What we hope to arrive at by progressive steps is a situation where the Chinese Communists will have renounced the use of force to achieve their ambitions," Dulles said. He added: "If they want to use force . . . that will almost surely start up a war, the limits of which could not be defined in advance."

Dulles said he hoped the Johnson-Wang talks "& the whole trend of world events" would create a situation in which "we can feel that we are not under the threat of war" in the Formosa area. He recalled his Apr. 26 remark about the U.S. being unwilling to negotiate with a pistol at its head [see p. 137E-F3] and noted indications "that the pistol had been laid down . . . but the important thing is that the pistol should be permanently discarded."

"The release of the fliers, the release of the civilians, if it comes about, such statements as are made by Chou En-lai, if I interpret them right & if they are sincere & permanent parts of policy, might mark the beginning of a new phase in Chinese Communist relations with the rest of the world," Dulles said. [See p. 248C-D1]

On learning of Peiping's release of the 11 U.S. fliers, Dulles said Aug. 1 it resulted from "the patient course which the President has advocated, and which the country has supported." Pres. Eisenhower said: "The U.S. extends thanks to all who have contributed to this humanitarian result," particularly UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld. (Hammarskjöld conferred separately with Ambs. Johnson & Wang in Geneva Aug. 2-3.) [See pp. 182A2, 191E2]

(Nationalist Chinese Amb.-to-U.S. V. K. Wellington Koo said Aug. 1 Peiping had released the 11 fliers for "propaganda" reasons to "seek concessions from the U.S. on vitally important Far Eastern questions.") [See p. 175A1]

McCarthy Scores Reds, 'Ike'

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) July 28 introduced a resolution insisting on Chinese Nationalist participation in the Wang-Johnson talks. He engaged in a sharp Senate-floor exchange with Forgn. Relations Com. Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) in an attempt to get George's committee to act on the resolution before Congress adjourned. When George said the resolution would be considered "in order," McCarthy suggested George would be open to blame for a "deliberate attempt to bottle up" the resolution. (The committee adjourned July 30 without acting on the resolution.)

McCarthy said it was certain the Russians had demanded that Quemoy & Matsu Islands be surrendered to the Chinese Communists and, "in view of today's news that the Chinese Communists have released 11 of the remaining 477 American prisoners of war, it is possible that this week's ambassadorial talks [between the U.S. and Red China] will simply ratify a deal made at the Big 4 meeting to surrender the offshore islands to the Communists." [See p. 182D2]

Senate minority leader Wm. F. Knowland (Calif.) said: "No deal has been made to exchange the offshore islands for American prisoners. I deny on behalf of the Admin., on the very highest authority . . . that we are selling out or trading out our Asian allies or that we will negotiate their sovereignty or their independence or their people in any such nefarious deal." [See pp. 207C1, 247B1]

Charges 'Ike' 'Betrayed Trust'

McCarthy, in a Senate speech Aug. 1, bitterly attacked the President's role at the Big 4 summit meeting [see p. 245B1]. He said that "on the basis of words & words alone, the President led the American people to believe that there is sufficient evidence of Communist sincerity to go ahead with a new policy of reconciliation & friendship."

McCarthy said: The Communists were "utterly successful" in weakening the West's will to resist. "You cannot offer friendship to tyrants & murderers, as has the President of the U.S., without advancing the cause of tyranny & murder." Making friends with Communist leaders "is another way of saying that we have made friends with the apostles of hell." "The President betrayed the trust that so many Americans place in him." The Admin. & the press "perpetrated a fraud on the American people." [See p. 90B-C3]

(Knowland July 28 called the summit meeting a success in an "exploratory" sense, but he criticized Pres. Eisenhower's contention that promotion of East-West travel & exchange of information was an important result of the meeting. Knowland said travel through the Iron Curtain "is no solution to the basic problems.")

Red Army Leaving Austria

Soviet Defense Min. Georgi K. Zhukov announced in Moscow July 31 that the USSR would withdraw its 44,000 occupation troops from Austria by Oct. 1. The Austrian state (peace) treaty provided for troop withdrawal 3 months after it came into effect, that is, by Oct. 26 [see p. 247C-D3]. Zhukov also announced that the USSR would cut its armed forces by 44,000, as Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin had suggested to the U.S., Britain & France. [See p. 238E3]

Bulgaria Downs Israeli Plane

Bulgaria acknowledged July 28 that a Constellation of El Al Israel Airlines, Ltd. had been shot down north of Petrich, a few miles inside Bulgaria's borders with Greece & Yugoslavia, by Bulgarian forces the day before. All 58 persons aboard—including 12 Americans, 6 French citizens, 5 Russian immigrants to Israel, 5 Britons (including the pilot), 4 Canadians & 4 South Africans—were killed. The plane was on a London-Tel Aviv flight via Vienna-Istanbul.

A Bulgarian statement July 29 expressed "deep regret" for the shooting, which it said occurred after the plane flew about 100 miles over Bulgaria, far east of its normal course over Yugoslavia.

The original Bulgarian statement said "the anti-aircraft defense was unable to identify the plane and, after a few warnings, fired" and shot off the plane's tail. But after Israeli investigators had visited the plane's wreckage July 30 and reported evidence that the plane had been shot down by fighter planes, Bulgaria admitted Aug. 3 that 2 fighters had been "too hasty" and had shot down the Israeli plane without taking "all the necessary measures to force the plane to land." Bulgaria said those responsible would be punished, and it promised measures to prevent recurrence. Bulgaria also offered to pay damages to the victims' relatives. A Bulgarian note to Israel July 29 had mentioned only readiness to pay part of the material damage involved "after it is duly established."

Bulgaria Balks Investigators

In first acknowledging the shooting July 28, Bulgaria refused to let a 6-man Israeli investigation commission enter from Greece to examine the plane's wreckage. But permission was granted next day for 3 Israelis to visit the crash scene July 30. Returning to Athens July 31, the 3 Israelis said they had been permitted to remain only 6 hours in Bulgaria and that they

* Forgn. Trade Min. Yeh Chi-chuang told the People's Congress July 29 that Red China's 1954 foreign trade exceeded 9 million tons, worth more than 8.4 billion yuan ($3.5 billion at official rates). This was the first time Peiping gave out figures instead of percentages. Yeh said the USSR had supplied goods on the "U.S. embargo list." [See p. 222G2]

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had found bullet holes that appeared to have been made by fighter planes rather than anti-aircraft guns. An Israeli Forgn. Min. spokesman said in Tel Aviv Aug. 1 that the wreckage had been tampered with to remove incriminating evidence.

An Israeli note to Bulgaria July 28 protested the "shocking recklessness" of the shooting & demanded "full satisfaction" for what it regarded as a "grave" international offense. Airline officials in Tel Aviv denied that the plane, judging from its final radio reports, had veered from its course and entered Bulgarian air space.

A U.S. aide mémoire (sent to Bulgaria July 30 via Switzerland) "emphatically protested the brutal shooting" as a "grave violation" of international law. Other protests were sent to Bulgaria by Britain, France, South Africa & Sweden.

Tito Sees Soviet CP Ties

Yugoslav Pres. Marshal Tito told a group of U.S. Protestant ministers & teachers (the Sherwood Eddy seminar) who visited him July 25 that the Yugoslav CP was ready to resume relations with the Soviet CP to "exchange experiences," but "there will be no domination or subordination of one to another." Relations would be "the same as our relations with other progressive parties & movements in the world," Tito said during a 2½-hr. discussion, which was disclosed Aug. 2. Tito said the new Soviet leaders "have come to the conclusion that not only one type of any system can prevail in the world."

Tito said he was "convinced" the USSR "truly wishes peace, for it has quite enough worries without entering open conflicts." He said Yugoslavia, Greece & Turkey had signed a mutual aid pact when they had felt threatened but "that danger is no longer imminent." [See p. 66E3]

(A Yugoslav CP publication, *The Communist*, called Aug. 3 for dissolution of the Soviet-led Cominform in favor of a new organization that would include all socialistic movements. The article was regarded in Belgrade as representing Tito's attitude in talks with the Soviet leaders in May [see p. 189E3]. The official Yugoslav newspaper *Borba* reprinted July 17 without comment an editorial in the Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda* of July 16 urging a rapprochement of the Yugoslav & Soviet CPs.)

(17 Yugoslav MPs, headed by leading Communist Vladimir Bakaric, arrived in Moscow Aug. 2 for a 2-wk. visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet.) [See p. 42E2]

USSR Cancels Yugoslav Debt

In his first major speech since the Soviet visit to Belgrade, Tito told a rally in Karlovac July 27 that the USSR had canceled a debt of $90 million Yugoslavia owed for Russian goods exported to Yugoslavia before the Cominform dispute of 1948 halted Yugo.-Soviet trade relations. Tito indicated that he expected the Soviet satellites to follow Moscow's lead in canceling similar debts. (A Yugoslav Govt. spokesman said July 29 that Belgrade would not press the USSR for damages Yugoslavia had claimed as a result of the Cominform feud.) [See p. 181G2]

Tito on Arms Inspection

Tito praised Pres. Eisenhower for having suggested an exchange of arms information with the USSR [see p. 245D2]. Tito called the plan a form of idealism which could lead to results. He said the proposal came from "a wise statesman who wishes to preserve peace . . . and who disagrees with some people in the U.S."

Tito referred to recent U.S.-Yugoslav talks in Belgrade in which the U.S. protested that Yugoslavia was not permitting the "continuous observation & review" of U.S. aid, as provided in the U.S.-Yugoslav military aid agreement of 1951. Tito said he was ready to permit inspection of American arms but never would allow it for Yugoslav-made arms.

It was disclosed in Belgrade July 28 that the U.S. had warned Yugoslavia that its flow of American aid would be affected if Yugoslavia accepted Soviet MIG fighters. Rumors of such a Soviet offer had been widespread in Belgrade since the Khrushchev-Bulganin visit.

Seoul Would Oust Reds

South Korea announced Aug. 2 that its officials had decided to "notify the UN & particularly the U.S. of our decisions to strengthen our defense lines by ordering the Communists (North Korea) to withdraw from Kaesung, Ongjin & the northern portion of the Han River, which they were allowed to occupy over our protest."

The ROK Govt. statement also said Seoul would "demand" withdrawal of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. (Switzerland, Sweden, Poland & Czechoslovakia), which was established to supervise truce enforcement. The Czech & Polish members were accused of collaborating with the North Koreans to render the truce ineffective. [See Vol. XIII, p. 245E3]

North Korea & the Chinese Communists agreed in principle July 14 to a proposal made in May by the Military Armistice Comm. that 4 cities be dropped as ports of entry for troops & supplies under the Korean armistice [see Vol. XIII, p. 245D3]. Kangnung & Kunsan would be closed in South Korea, Chungjin & Hungnan in North Korea. In their qualified acceptance, the Communists retained the right to send inspection teams to the 4 ports when necessary.

Truce Violations Cited

Lt. Gen. Kim Chung Yul, South Korean Air Force staff chief, said July 31 that the Communists had built up 5 air divisions, with 300 MIG jet fighters, in direct violation of the armistice. Kim said at least 5 new airfields had been built since fighting ended in 1953, and repairs & improvements had been made on 30 others knocked out in the war.

USAF Maj. Gen. Harlan C. Parks, senior UN representative on the Joint Military Armistice Comm., accused the Communists July 5 of "complete insincerity, dishonesty & utter lack of integrity" in maintaining the truce. He cited buildup of combat forces & "collusion" by Czech & Polish truce inspectors to make the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. ineffective.

U.S. to Revive Seoul Hq.

Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, U.S. Far East & UN commander, announced in Tokyo July 25 that the U.S. 8th Army was moving its hq. back to Korea after 8 months in Japan. 8th Army Hq., under Gen. Isaac D. White, would be set up in Seoul, where, Lemnitzer said, it would be possible to maintain more direct supervision of U.S., ROK & other UN forces. [See Vol. XIV, p. 274C2]

ROK Cabinet Changes

ROK Forgn. Min. Y. T. Pyun resigned July 31 with the explanation that he was tired of the job. The Natl. Assembly voted no confidence in Agri. Min. Im Chul Ho July 27, thus forcing his resignation. Im had opposed collection of income taxes from farmers in the form of products. Farm-tax policies led to the resignation of Finance Min. Lee Jung Lae, who was replaced by Kim Hyun Chulas July 11.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MAN-MADE SATELLITE

Space Craft Set for 1957-58

A U. S. plan to launch "small unmanned earth-circling satellites" as part of American participation in the Intl. Geophysical Year* was announced by the White House July 29. The project was "entirely for scientific [as distinguished from military] purposes," and the resulting information was to "be made available to all scientists [including Russian] throughout the world," the announcement said.

Soviet Communist Party leader Nikita S. Khrushchev told reporters at a Swiss legation party in Moscow Aug. 1 he knew little about the U. S. project but "if it is in the interests of mankind, then the Soviet Govt. is always prepared to support it."

Announcement of the program & of Pres. Eisenhower's approval of it was made by Presidential Press Secy. James C. Hagerty July 29 at an extraordinary White House press con-

* To be held July 1957-Dec. 1958. The U. S. Natl. Com. for the Intl. Geophysical Year said July 29: During this period "the world's scientists will conduct the most comprehensive study of the earth ever undertaken. Intensive investigations throughout the world will be carried out in meteorology, latitude & longitude determinations, geomagnetism, gravity measurements, ionospheric physics, aurora & airglow, solar activity, cosmic rays, glaciology, oceanography, seismology & rocket exploration of the upper atmosphere. 40 nations will participate: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, East Germany, West Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, USSR, United States & Yugoslavia. Each country will plan & execute its own program under a general plan developed by a coordinating international committee. . . ." [See p. 231G1-A2]

'Crawl Before You Fly'

Disclosure of the U. S. satellite project led to widespread predictions of human space travel. But Dr. Athelstan F. Spilhaus, representing the U. S. Natl. Com. for the Intl. Geophysical Year, warned at the White House press conference July 29: "You want to crawl in space before you fly." [See Vol. XIV, p. 271F-G2]

ference attended by representatives of the Natl. Science Foundation & the Natl. Academy of Sciences, the 2 sponsoring organizations, & by scientists of the U. S. Natl. Com. for the Intl. Geophysical Year.

Details of U. S. Program

These details of the project were revealed at the July 29 press conference by Hagerty & the scientists:

● The satellite program was proposed in a resolution adopted by the Special Com. for the Intl. Geophysical Year (referred to as CSAGI, initials of its name in French—*Comité Special de l'Année Geophysique Internationale)* at its meeting held in Rome Sept. 30-Oct. 4, 1954.

● The "bird" (proposed satellite) "might be roughly the size of a basketball." None had been built yet. It was "uncertain" how many would be launched, what they would be made of or whether they would carry instruments to signal scientific data.

● It would be carried by rockets to an altitude of 200-300 miles, where it would travel in an orbit, circling the earth every 90 minutes at about 18,000 mph. without further propulsion. It never would return to earth but, after orbiting "for a period of days," would be slowed by the "very slight" amount of atmosphere present so high, would drop gradually and "eventually disintegrate harmlessly" by being "vaporized on hitting the dense atmosphere just the same way as a meteorite."

● A person "could perhaps barely see [the orbiting bird] at twilight with the naked eye but . . . could certainly see it at twilight with a good pair of binoculars." "The actual orbiting of the satellites will be recorded for all of the [world's] scientists" so that they might follow it independently.

● A rough estimate before plans were worked out indicated that the cost of development might be about "ten million dollars, exclusive of the launching operation itself."

● The "primary purpose" was to get scientific information about the upper atmosphere & ionosphere. Even without instruments in the bird, data could be gained by visual observation. If the satellite contained instruments, it could provide observations of the sun & other extraterritorial objects (seen on earth only with atmospheric changes) and could telemeter back information about cosmic rays. It might tell "how bright the sun is" and "how intense the ultraviolet radiation . . . from the sun." It could provide important weather-forecasting data. If it were equipped for broadcasting, every nation would be informed of its frequencies.

● The Defense Dept.'s only role would be the physical job of getting the bird into its orbit. (The late Defense Secy. James V. Forrestal had reported Dec. 29, 1948 that the U. S. armed forces were working on a satellite program.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 423F]

USSR Also Plans Satellite

Russian plans to develop a similar man-made satellite had been announced by the Soviet *Vechernaya Moskva (Evening Moscow)* Apr. 15. The paper said the program had been entrusted to a committee including physicist Prof. Peter Kapitsa.

The UP reported from Moscow July 30 that, according to "authorized sources," Russia was preparing to launch such an "automatic cosmic laboratory" but that the date of launching had not yet been set.

The Communist London *Daily Worker* said July 30 that Soviet "construction of the world's first cosmic ship," a "man-made satellite," had been started "a year ago." The *Worker* called it "a space laboratory from which observation & photographs of phenomena on & surrounding the earth can be made."

(Rolf Engel, ex-German intelligence officer currently employed on rockets in Egypt, reported at a meeting of the Intl. Astronautical Congress in Copenhagen July 31 that Russia had hired 120 German rocket engineers, were centering their rocket work in a town of 400,000 about 60 miles north of Magnetogorsk behind the Urals and had big rocket ranges on the White Sea & in Azerbaijan.) [See pp. 218E1F3, 169F2]

Congressmen Vs. Data to Reds

Many Congress members objected to the White House decision to let Russian scientists get scientific data from the U. S. satellite program.

Senate Republican Policy Com. Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N. H.) protested July 30 at "the indication that we will be called upon to share the valuable secrets developed by our own scientists with Russia & other nations, thus providing information that might eventually be used against our own security." Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) warned July 30 that it could be used against the U. S. for "warlike purposes."

Such dangers were denied July 31 by Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Natl. Science Foundation director & one of the scientists at the White House press conference. Waterman said satellite data would have little or no "direct" military value.

Senate Armed Services Com. Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) July 29 expressed "grave doubts from a military standpoint as to the wisdom" of the proposed information sharing. But he said the decision to share "should convince the most skeptical of our peaceful intent."

Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.) assailed the announcement of the program July 29 as premature, "another part of the big buildup of the Admin." He said the Joint Atomic Energy Com. had been told "that this project is pretty nebulous & fuzzy at this time."

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THE PRESIDENT

Talbott Quits as AF Secy.

Harold E. Talbott resigned Aug. 1 as Air Force Secretary following a Senate investigation of his outside business activities. Talbott told Pres. Eisenhower in his letter of resignation that he was quitting because he did not want to embarrass the President or the Admin. But he said he was "clear in my mind & conscience that my actions have been within the bounds of ethics."

Mr. Eisenhower replied that "under the circumstances, your decision was the right one." The President's letter lauded Talbott's accomplishments as AF Secy. and asked Talbott to remain through Aug. 13 to wind up AF activities "in which your personal knowledge is of particular importance." [See pp. 248C2-249A3]

Personnel. Marion B. Folsom was sworn in Aug. 1 as Secy. of Health, Edctn. & Welfare. [See p. 232E3] . . . The President July 27 nominated Francis Orlando Wilcox, 47, as Asst. State Secy. for international organizational affairs. . . . Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 3 accepted the resignation of Asst. Interior Secy. Orme Lewis, effective Sept. 15. [See Vol. XIII, p. 59L-M] . . . The Senate Aug. 2 confirmed the appointment of Newell Brown, 38, ex-N. H. Employment Security Director, as Fed. Wage & Hour Administrator despite AFL & CIO charges that he advocated low wages and opposed the law he was to administer. [See p. 44A2] . . . Harold C. Patterson's appointment as a Democratic SEC member was confirmed by a 49-29 Senate vote Aug. 2 despite Democratic charges that Pres. Eisenhower was "subverting the law" governing bipartisan Govt. agencies by nominating a "captive [pro-Eisenhower] Democrat." [See p. 176A2] . . . The House July 30 killed (by recommitting) bills to allow appointment of retired Maj. Gen. Frank H. Partridge [see Vol. XIII, p. 441D3] & retired Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Howard as assistant Immigration Svc. commissioners. . . . Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 3 gave Civil Defense Advisory Council appointments (for terms ending in Jan. 1958) to Calif. Gov. Goodwin Knight, Tex. Gov. Allan Shivers & Boston Mayor John B. Hynes. They replaced Amb.-to-Spain John Davis Lodge, Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche & ex-Chicago Mayor Martin H. Kennelly.

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower told Republican Congress members at a pre-adjournment breakfast July 29 that the Republican Party, properly unified, could keep control of the national Admin. "forever." He indicated to an Ohio GOP delegation Aug. 3 that the

eroding effect the Presidency had on a man might be a deciding factor in his decision about whether to seek a 2d term. In response to the group's insistence that he run, Mr. Eisenhower remarked that no man had reached 70 while President (if re-elected, Pres. Eisenhower would be 70 3 months before the end of his 2d term). He said he would like younger men to get top jobs so that their vitality & ideas could be employed in the nation's problems. But he also referred to his Army life, in which the word "duty" was extremely important. Sen. George H. Bender (R., O.), reporting the President's views, added, "I have faith in God & Dwight Eisenhower." [See p. 233F1]

Pres. Eisenhower, meeting Aug. 2 & 3 with 44 representatives of the Governors' Com. for the Refugee Relief Program, criticized the Refugee Relief Act as "very restrictive & very awkward to administer." He said his Admin. had done its "best" to have it amended but in the meantime was trying to make it work. [See pp. 216B1, E2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 1 signed a bill putting into effect the U.S.-Philippines trade accord negotiated in Dec. 1954. The agreement continued until 1974 the mutual trade preference arrangement but provided, among other changes, that the Philippines no longer would need prior U.S. approval for changing the value of Philippine currency. [See Vol. XIV, p. 236C2]

CONGRESS

84th's First Session Ends

The first session of the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress was adjourned Aug. 3. The House quit at 11:36 p.m. Aug. 2, the Senate at 12:05 a.m. Aug. 3. The 2d session was to convene Jan. 3, 1956. [See p. 3G2]

Final Legislative Action

Among bills acted on by Congress in the last days of the session:

Housing. A compromise bill authorizing construction of 45,000 public-housing units during the year ending July 31, 1956 was passed by Senate voice vote Aug. 1 & 187-168 House vote Aug. 2. The House tally: 153 D. & 35 R. vs. 131 R. & 37 D. The House acted despite a warning by House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) that the President, who had asked for a 35,000-unit-a yr. 2-yr. program, was dissatisfied with the bill and might call a special session in the fall to pass adequate housing & highways bills. The measure added $3.4 billion to the FHA's authority to insure privately-financed home mortgages, continued the FHA home repair & improvement program through Sept. 30, 1956, authorized construction of 100,000 military housing units in the same period, provided $500 million for grants to local slum clearance & urban redevelopment agencies. But Housing & Home Finance Administrator Albert M. Cole said in a letter to the House Aug. 2 that among the bill's "objectionable features" were (a) its elimination of restrictions limiting public housing construction to units needed for families displaced by slum clearance, (b) its elimination of a ban on granting public housing funds to any community that had not submitted a "workable plan" for preventing future slums, (c) authority for FHA insurance of trailer park mortgages, (d) a $100 million loan program to municipalities for financing public works, (e) a provision making the Home Loan Bank Board an independent agency. [See p. 224C2]

Defense Production. A bill (S2391) extending the Defense Production Act through fiscal 1956 was passed by both houses Aug. 2 after a compromise eliminated a provision that would have required "dollar-a-year" men to file detailed, periodic financial reports with Congress. The revised version would require WOCs (without-compensation employes) to publish in the Fed. Register a complete list of their business & financial connections & holdings and to bring the list up to date every 6 months. The measure continued the President's priority & allocation powers and his authority to provide incentives for production of defense-needed materials.

Minimum Wage. A compromise bill (S2168 & HR7214) raising the federal minimum wage from 75¢ an hr. to $1 effective Mar. 1, 1956 was passed by both houses July 30. Although Pres. Eisenhower consistently had urged a 90¢ minimum, Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell had promised July 21 to recommend that the President sign a $1-an-hr. bill. [See p. 193B1]

Appropriations. A compromise $2,703,341,750 foreign aid appropriations bill was passed by both houses July 28. It provided only $705 million of the $1¼ million Pres. Eisenhower requested for military aid, but Congress agreed to add to this $302 million in previously-appropriated but unspent funds. The President's $200 million Asian economic development fund was cut to $100 million. Mr. Eisenhower signed the measure Aug. 2. [See p. 233E2] . . . A compromise $1,656,625,802 supplemental appropriations bill was passed by both houses July 30. It provided $20 million to start construction of the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs [see p. 234E1-A2], $256,327,000 for atomic plants & equipment. . . . Both houses Aug. 2 passed a $92 million legislative appropriations bill after dispute between Senators & Representatives as to which house was giving its employes bigger raises. The bill gave the legislators extra postage & stationery allowances and paid for employes' trips home.

Polio Vaccine. Congress Aug. 2 approved a bill (S2501) to give the states $30 million worth of Salk anti-polio vaccine by Feb. 15, 1956 for free distribution. (The Public Health Svc. announced July 31 that it had put into effect a program giving each state the responsibility for deciding how much of its share of the vaccine would be distributed through public agencies & how much through commercial channels.) [See p. 243B2]

Small Business Admin. Both houses Aug. 2 approved a compromise bill (S2127) to extend the Small Business Admin.'s life through June 30, 1957. It increased the maximum individual SBA loan from $150,000 to $250,000. Interest on SBA loans was to be the prevailing rate for the area up to a 6% maximum. [See p. 83A-B3]

Capital Transit. A compromise bill authorizing the Dist. of Columbia to take over Capital Transit Co.'s franchise was passed by both houses Aug. 2 in an effort to end the 33-day strike tying up Washington bus-&-streetcar lines. A bill for outright seizure of the company has been passed by the Senate July 30 but rejected by the House Aug. 1 when a 215-151 vote cast in favor of seizure fell short of the required ⅔ majority. (Louis Wolfson, chairman of Capital Transit, filed a $30 million libel suit against the *Washington Post & Times-Herald* Aug. 3 for editorials criticizing his acquisition & management of the company.) [See p. 234C1]

Other Bills. A bill (HR6645) to exempt natural gas producers from Fed. Power Comm. control was passed by 209-203 House vote July 28 but was put over by the Senate until next session. The House vote: 123 R. & 86 D. vs. 136 D. & 67 R. . . . A bill (S2604) increasing the CCC's borrowing power from $10 billion to $12 billion was passed by the House and sent to the President Aug. 1. . . . A bill (S1894) authorizing U.S. participation in the proposed Intl. Finance Corp. was passed by the House Aug. 1. It authorized a U.S. subscription of $35,168,000. [See p. 209C3] . . . The House July 29 completed Congressional action on a bill (HR3822) extending through June 30, 1959 the Mexican farm labor act. [See p. 108C-D2] . . . The House Aug. 1 passed and sent to the President a bill providing for sale of "atomic towns" Richland, Wash. & Oak Ridge, Tenn. to private interests. . . . A measure (SJRes. 73) authorizing creation of a commission to plan a memorial for the late Franklin D. Roosevelt was passed by the Senate July 22 & the House Aug. 1.

LABOR

Phelps Dodge Corp. & the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (ind.) agreed Aug. 1 on a new contract after a month-long strike by 2,000 Phelps Dodge copper workers in Arizona. Wages were increased 11½¢-17½¢ an hr. to $14.04-$20.44 a day. (Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. asked July 28 that the MMSW union be stripped of its privileges before the NLRB on grounds that it was Communist-dominated.) [See p. 109E1] . . . **Caterpillar Tractor Co.** of Peoria, Ill. & representatives of 15,000 striking members of the CIO United Auto Workers agreed Aug. 1 on a new contract containing a supplemental plan for lay-off pay similar to that agreed upon by the UAW & auto manufacturers. [See p. 193D2] . . . **Los Angeles** bus & street car op-

erators voted July 24 to end a 34-day strike for a new contract providing for a 14¢ hourly wage increase in 3 stages during the next year. . . . **Armour & Co.** agreed July 31 to 14¢ hourly wage increases for 35,000 CIO Packinghouse Workers & AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butchers in 34 plants. [See Vol. XIV, p. 438C3] . . . **Dave Beck,** pres. of the AFL Bro'hood of Teamsters, said July 25 the union's purchase Mar. 10 & presentation to him of his $163,215 home in Seattle was "as regular as you please" because the union had provided ex-Pres. Dan Tobin with a home in addition to his salary. [See p. 149A3]

FOREIGN

Israel's 3d Parliamentary election, held July 26, showed a trend to the right which cost Premier Moshe Sharett's Mapai (Labor) Party 7 seats in the 120-seat Knesset (Parliament). Official results in the proportional-representation election announced Aug. 3: Mapai won 40 seats, Herut Party (outgrowth of the terrorist Irgun Zvai Leumi) 15, General Zionists (ex-coalition partners) 13, Natl. Religion Front 11, Ahdut Avoda (Marxists) 10, Mapam (left Socialists) 9, Communists 6, Agudat Israel & Agudat Israel Workers (ultra-orthodox) 6. 7 Arabs were to sit in the new Knesset. Total vote for Mapai & Gen. Zionists was 5% less than in 1951. Herut polled 13% of the vote or 7% more than in 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 245P] . . . Defense Min. David Ben-Gurion (Mapai) announced July 23 he would seek the Premiership he gave up in Dec. 1953. [See pp. 219A1, 58D3]

Malaya's first national election July 27 gave the Alliance party, formed by 3 political organizations*, 51 of 52 seats up for election in the 98-seat Legislative Council in Kuala Lumpur. The other elective seat went to the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party. The remaining 46 councilmen were to be appointed by British High Comm. Sir Donald MacGillivray. Alliance leader Tengku Andul Rahman credited his party's stand for Malayan independence within 4 yrs. for its election victory. The Alliance program also called for an amnesty offer to Communist rebels. (The British disclosed June 23 they had rejected a Communist offer for direct negotiations to end the 7-yr.-old jungle war because, the British said, the rebels had suffered a severe defeat and were trying to revert to other forms of subversion.) [See p. 10E1]

Pakistan July 31 cut the value of the rupee by ⅓ (to 21¢ U.S. from 30¢) to bring it in line with the British devaluation of 1949 [see Vol. IX, p. 307A]. The cut, which was approved by the Intl. Monetary Fund, was made partly to increase sales of Pakistan's 2 major sources of foreign exchange: jute & cotton. A sharp rise in cotton futures next day caused the Karachi cotton market to close down for a few days. Prime Min. Mohammed Ali ordered an investigation July 28 into the reported sale of several thousand pounds of UN-donated powdered milk to the black market by relief workers. The milk was to have been distributed to refugee children in East Pakistan.

Argentine Govt. disclosed July 28 that 7 police officers had been arrested in the death of Communist leader Dr. Juan Ingalinella, who died in a Rosario police station June 18 of a heart attack after being beaten by police. Efforts to recover his body, which had been thrown into the Parana River, were unsuccessful. Most Argentine doctors & dentists staged a 24-hr. protest "strike" Aug. 2, responding only to emergencies, as "an act of repudiation" against police brutality. Radical Party leader Dr. Arturo Frondizi was cited July 28 for contempt of the judiciary by Judge Carlos Gentile after Frondizi, in a speech July 27 [see p. 251E1], had urged that judges be without political affiliation to safeguard the rights of all persons.

Bolivia's Supreme Court Aug. 1 ordered the Patino Mining Co. to pay $1,802,000 in salary increases owed to workers for 1939-42. [See Vol. XIV, p. 122A1] . . . **Brazilian** cold wave destroyed thousands of coffee bushes, it was reported Aug. 1. [See p. 178A2]

BUSINESS

Finance. The Fed. Reserve Board Aug. 3 raised discount rates of the Chicago, Atlanta & Boston Fed. Reserve Banks to 2% and the Cleveland bank's to 2¼% as an anti-inflation move and "to protect the buying power of the dollar." (The rates applied to loans made by Reserve banks to smaller member banks.) [See p. 126F1] . . . The Fed. Housing Admin. announced July 30 that home loan mortgage terms had been reduced from 30 to 25 years, down payments raised 2%. The Veterans Admin. disclosed July 30 that home-buying veterans also would have to make 2% down payments. [See p. 257E1]

Mergers & Purchases. Reo Holding Corp. directors approved a merger with Nuclear Consultants, Inc. provided stockholders agree (reported Aug. 2). Proposed name of the merged firm: Nuclear Corp. of America, Inc. . . . Directors of American Investment Co. of Illinois & of Domestic Finance Corp. of St. Louis approved a merger provided stockholders agree (reported Aug. 2). [See p. 70E2] . . . Directors of Monsanto Chemical Co. & of Lion Oil Co. of El Dorado, Ark. signed a merger agreement in St. Louis (dependent on stockholder approval) July 21. [See pp. 39E1, 55D1] . . . Textron American, Inc. July 4 announced purchase of Western Union's international cable system for $18 million ($8 million of it in junior debentures). Textron July 8 announced purchase of Homelite Corp. of Port Chester, Conn., makers of chain saws, generators, blowers & pumps. . . . U. S. & Forgn. Securities Corp. absorbed U.S. & Intl. Corp. in a merger approved by stockholders in Baltimore June 30. The new firm had assets exceeding $125 million. . . . CIT Financial Corp. announced June 23 it had purchased The Tuition Plan, Inc., an organization which finances academic fees, for about 4,000 shares of CIT stock (currently worth $49 a share). [See p. 70F2] . . . Remington Rand, Inc.'s merger with Sperry Corp. was completed June 30 as the new Sperry Rand Corp. was incorporated in Delaware. Gen. Douglas MacArthur continued as chairman; Harry F. Vickers became pres. [See pp. 194G3, 156A3] . . . Olin Mathieson Chem. Corp. announced purchase of the Brown Paper Mill Co. July 8 for $50 million cash & 725,000 shares of Olin Mathieson stock (worth about $40 million). . . . Directors of the $316 million Crown Zellerbach Corp. announced a merger agreement June 29. . . . Directors of Penn-Texas Corp. & of Niles-Bement-Pond Co. agreed June 28 to a merger. . . . Brown Shoe Co. and G. R. Kinney Co., Inc. agreed to a merger (reported July 26). . . . Great American Industries, Inc. and Air Associates, Inc. announced merger plans June 30. . . . Stockholders of Daystrom, Inc. & of Weston Electrical Instrument Corp. approved a merger May 16. . . . Directors of Intl. Cellucotton Products Co. & of Kimberly Clark Corp. approved a merger plan June 22. . . . Stockholder approval was announced June 28 of a merger under which Stromberg-Carlson Corp. was to become a division of Gen. Dynamics Corp. . . . Approval of plans to merge Harrisburg Steel Corp. with Precision Castings was announced July 12. . . . Brillo Mfg. Co. of Brooklyn purchased Williams Co. of London, O. (announced July 28). . . . Childs Food Stores, Inc. of Jacksonville, Tex. (28 supermarkets operating under the Childs Piggly Wiggly name) was purchased by the Kroger Co. of Cincinnatti, it was announced July 25. . . . Neiman-Marcus of Dallas, Tex. June 16 announced a merger with Ben Wolfman, Inc. of Houston, Tex.; the whole enterprise was to be called Neiman-Marcus. . . . Asst. Atty. Gen. Stanley N. Barnes, head of the Justice Dept's Antitrust Div., reported July 15 that anti-merger suits were responsible for a record increase in antitrust activity in 1955's first 6 months. He cited among allegedly illegal mergers: Schenley Industries, Inc.'s acquisition of Park & Tilford [see p. 54D2], Hilton Hotels Corp.'s purchase of the Statler chain, Gen. Shoe Corp.'s acquisition of 18 smaller companies since June 1950. [See pp. 28E3, 7E2]

LABOR STATISTICS

	June	May	June '54
Civilian labor force§	*66,696	*65,192	*65,445
Employment§	*64,016	*62,703	*62,098
Agricultural§	*7,681	*6,963	*7,628
Nonfarm¶	*49,336	*48,922	*48,200
Manufacturing¶	*16,481	*16,333	*15,835
Production workers¶	*13,016	*12,891	*12,437
Government¶	*6,832	*6,881	*6,716
Unemployed§	*2,679	*2,489	*3,347
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.¶	40.7	40.8	39.5
Avg. weekly mfg. pay¶	$76.11	$76.30	$71.50

*In thousands §From Census Bureau ¶From Bureau of Labor Statistics

*United Malay Natl. Org., Malayan Chinese Assn., Malayan Indian Congress

ARTS & SCIENCE

Intl. Conf. of Biochemistry in Brussels was informed Aug. 3 by a group of U. of Calif. scientists that they had traced the process of photosynthesis by which sugar is created in plants. Dr. Melvin Calvin, who reported on the project, said it employed use of a carbon isotope of atomic weight 14 (vs. carbon's natural atomic weight of 12) produced in the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) & Hanford (Wash.) atomic energy plants. The radioactive carbon was used in producing synthetic carbon dioxide which then was introduced into plants and traced. [See p. 7C3]

Vitamin B_{12} molecule's chemical structure has been worked out at Cambridge (Eng.) U. chemical laboratory, and efforts to synthesize B_{12} have been started, Sir Alexander Todd, head of a research team that worked out the problem, reported to the Intl. Congress of Pure & Applied Science in Zurich July 25. His report said: the molecule consists of 63 atoms of carbon, 90 of hydrogen, 14 of oxygen, 14 of nitrogen, one of phosphorus & one of cobalt; it is the heaviest & structurally most complicated nonprotein molecule yet found in nature. [See Vol. XII, p. 43J]

Anti-poison ivy preventive vaccine made from pentadecacatechol (derivative of catechol) tested successfully on several thousand volunteers was announced Aug. 2 in Philadelphia. It was developed by Dr. Chas. R. Dawson (Columbia U. chemist), tested at the U. of Pa. and patented by Lederle Laboratories. . . . **Anti-pirating** agreement signed with Bunkensha Co., publishers, & witnessed by the Japanese Education Ministry was announced in Tokyo July 26 by Dr. Maurits Dekkar, pres. of Interscience Publishers, Inc. of New York & representative of the Forgn. Book Importers Assn. He said it would end unauthorized reproduction in Japan of American scientific books worth $150,000-$200,000 a year. . . . **Sterilization** of packaged drugs that are damaged by heat can be achieved by subjecting them to 2 million-volt electron bombardment with an atom smasher, the Upjohn Co. reported July 25 after a series of experiments. . . . **Natl. Science Foundation** said July 30 in a report prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics that 200 U.S. firms questioned during a survey had reported a shortage of research scientists & engineers. [See Vol. XIV, p. 84C1]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

The Abominable Snowman. By Ralph Izzard. London Daily Mail correspondent gives credence to myth. July 28. (Doubleday, 250 pp., $4)†

The Caves Beyond: The Story of the Floyd Collins' Crystal Cave Exploration. By Joe Laurence Jr. & Roger W. Brucker for the Natl. Speleological Society. Further investigation of cave where Floyd Collins died in 1925. Aug. 1. (Funk & Wagnalls, 283 pp., $4.75)†

The English Novel: A Short Critical History. By Walter Allen. Analyses of major writers from Bunyan to Joyce. Aug. 2. (Dutton, 454 pp., $4.75)†

The Exchange of Joy. By Isabel Quigley. Married English woman falls in love with Italian poet. July 28. (Harcourt, Brace, 250 pp., $3.50)*

High Sierra Country. By Oscar Lewis. American Folkways Series. About pioneers, goldseekers & highway robbers who helped settle Sierra Nevada country. July 28. (Duell-Little Brown, 291 pp., $4.50)†

The Merry Partners: The Age & Stage of Harrigan & Hart. By E. J. Kahn Jr. Story of theatrical partnership of 1870s-80s. July 29. (Random House, 302 pp., $4.75)†

The Sixth of June. By Lionel Shapiro. Wartime love affair between U.S. officer & English girl. Aug. 4. BOMC Aug. choice. (Doubleday, 351 pp., $3.95)*

A Tale for Midnight. By Frederic Prokosch. Novelized account of Renaissance Cenci family. July 28. (Little, Brown, 354 pp., $3.95)*

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune July 31; based on national sales) [See p. 211E-F1]

Fiction: (1) Francoise Sagan's "Bonjour Tristesse"; (2) Robt. Ruark's "Something of Value"; (3) Patrick Dennis' "Auntie Mame"; (4) Clemence Dane's "The Flower Girls"; (5) Paul Hyde Bonner's "Excelsior!" **Non-fiction:** (1) Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "Gift From the Sea"; (2) Norman Vincent Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking"; (3) Betty MacDonald's "Onions in the Stew"; (4) Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter"; (5) Rudolf Flesch's "Why Johnny Can't Read."

LEADING JULY FILMS

N.Y. Releases

Crashout. Story of jail-breakers' attempts to escape recapture. Screenplay by Hal E. Chester & Lewis R. Foster. Directed by Foster. Produced by Chester. Filmakers release. With Wm. Bendix, Arthur Kennedy, Luther Adler. July 8.

Foxfire. Jane Russell, as Eastern heiress, pursues Jeff Chandler, as half-Apache mining engineer. Screenplay by Ketti Frings based on Anya Seton's story. Directed by Jos. Pevney. Produced by Aaron Rosenberg for Universal-International. With Dan Duryea, Mara Corday, Robt. F. Simon, Frieda Inescort. July 13.

House of Bamboo. U.S. Army agent cracks down on American racketeers in Japan. Screenplay by Harry Kleiner. Directed by Saml. Fuller. Produced by Buddy Adler for 20th Century-Fox. With Robt. Ryan, Robt. Stack, Shirley Yamaguchi, Cameron Mitchell, Sessue Hayakawa. July 1.

Land of the Pharaohs. About Cheops & building of pyramid. Written by Wm. Faulkner, Harry Kurnitz & Harold Jack Bloom. Produced & directed by Howard Hawks. Continental Co., Ltd. production presented by Warner Bros. With Jack Hawkins, Joan Collins, Jas. Robertson Justice, Dewey Martin, Alexis Minotis, Kerima. July 26.

The Scarlet Coat. U.S. Revolutionary War story about American who uncovers Benedict Arnold's dealings with British Maj. John André. Screenplay by Karl Tunberg. Directed by John Sturges. Produced by Nicholas Nayfack for MGM. With Cornel Wilde, Michael Wilding, Geo. Sanders, Anne Francis, Robt. Douglas. July 29.

The Shrike. Film version of Jos. Kramm's Pulitzer Prize-winning play about Broadway director driven to attempted suicide by wife. Screenplay by Ketti Frings. Directed by & starring José Ferrer. Produced by Aaron Rosenberg for Universal-International. With June Allyson, Joy Page, Kendall Clark, Isabel Bonner, Jay Barney. July 7. [See Vol. XII, pp. 19C-D, 147P]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Rev. George Crist Jr. of Durham, Wis. was suspended Aug. 2 as a minister by Dr. Paul Bishop, pres. of the Northwest Synod of the United Lutheran Church, after his conviction on 9 counts of "doctrinal deviation" in a trial before a church court of 7 ministers in Minneapolis. Bishop also ordered Aug. 2 that Rev. John Gerberding of Menominee Falls, Wis. stand church trial on similar heresy charges. . . . **Mrs. Sheldon Robbins,** 31, was appointed cantor Aug. 2 of Temple Avodah, Reform Jewish Synagogue in Oceanside, N. Y. She was believed to be the first woman ever appointed a cantor.

Georgia Bd. of Education ordered Aug. 1 that all Negro teachers in the state holding membership in the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People resign from the NAACP by Sept. 15 or have their teaching licenses revoked "for life." Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook announced Aug. 3 that he had appointed 25 nonsalaried special deputies, all prominent citizens, to help preserve racial segregation in public schools. [See p. 235D2]

OBITUARIES

William J. Cameron, 76, Canadian-born ex-Presbyterian minister, close associate of late Henry Ford, former spokesman for Ford Motor Co. as ed. of Ford's defunct *Dearborn Independent,* principal witness in libel suit brought against Ford in 1927 following anti-Semitic articles (for which Cameron took full blame & Ford publicly apologized); Aug. 1. in Oakland, Calif.

Edgar M. Clark, 85, ex-vice pres. Standard Oil (N. J.), co-inventor of first successful cracking process in petroleum industry; July 31 in Phoenix, Ariz.

John H. Collier, 70, pres. Crane Co. (Chicago plumbing mfrs.) 1941-46, chrmn. 1946-51; July 27 in Fairfield, Conn.

Earl G. Harrison, 55, dean U. of Penn. Law School 1945-48, Alien Registration Office chief 1939, Comm. of Immigration 1942-44; July 28 while on vacation near Sabael, N.Y.

Frank Granger Huntress Jr., 85, pblshr. *San Antonio Express & San Antonio Evening News;* July 30 in San Antonio, Tex.

Morris Felton LaCroix, 67, stock broker (sr. partner Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis), ex-mining engineer, pres. Copper Range Co., chrmn. Gen. Telephone Corp.; July 28 in Brookline, Mass.

Dr. Decio de Paula Machado, 60, Brazilian financier, developer of chain banks & credit corps. in Brazil, ranch operator in Brazil & Argentina; death in Buenos Aires reported July 28.

J. Scott Milne, 57, AFL Intl. Electrical Workers pres.; July 20 in Washn. of heart attack.

Melvi'le Minton, 70, pres. G. P. Putnam's Sons (pblshrs.); Aug. 1 in New York.

Henry A. Patten, 84, pres. Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. 1929-32, sr. vice pres. since 1932; July 31 in N.Y.

Willy Pogany, 72, Hungarian-born muralist, portrait painter, illustrator, stage & film designer; July 30 in New York.

Richard Samuel Reynolds Sr., 73, chrmn. Reynolds Metal Co., pres. U.S. Foil Co., chrmn. Eskimo Pie Corp., executive of other firms, nephew of late tobacco magnate R. J. Reynolds; July 29 in Richmond, Va.

Crown Prince Rupprecht (Ruppert) Maria Luitpold Ferdinand, 86, pretender to Bavarian throne, son of Bavaria's last king (Ludwig III) & descendant of British Stuarts; Aug. 2 in Sternberg, Germany.

Wallace Stevens, 75, 1955 Pulitzer Prize poet, vice pres. Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.; Aug. 2 in Hartford, Conn. [See p. 150A3]

Anthony Cornero Stralla (Tony Cornero), 55, Southern Calif.-Nevada gambling syndicate head (operated 4 gambling ships off California in 1938); July 31 in Las Vegas, Nev.

*Fiction †Non-fiction

Kyuichi Tokuda, 59, postwar secy. gen. of Japan's Communist Party who went underground after Allied-ordered purge 1945; Oct. 24, 1953 in Peiping (announced by Japanese CP July 29).

Richard B. Vail, 59, Republican U.S. Representative from Chicago's South Side 2d Dist. 1947-48 & 1951-52; July 29 in Chicago. [See Vol. X, p. 366J-K]

Bernard J. Van Ingen, 65, financier, pioneer in financing of public revenue bonds; July 31 in New York.

Garrard Bigelow Winston, 73, N.Y. lawyer, U.S. Treasury Undersecy. 1923-27; July 28 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

Baseball: The West beat the East for the 4th straight time in the annual Negro All-Star game in Chicago July 31. . . . **Boxing:** Ex-heavyweight champ Ezzard Charles, 34, lost a 10-round decision to Tommy Jackson of New York in Syracuse Aug. 3. [See p. 204A1] . . . **Cycling:** Louis Bobet, 30, of France became the first man to win the 4,327-km. Tour de France 3 times in a row as he pedaled into Paris July 30 after a 22-day race starting in Le Havre and winding 2,704 miles through France, Belgium, Switzerland & Germany. Only 69 of 130 starters finished. [See Vol. XIII, p. 252E1] . . . **Golf:** Henry Ransom, 44, of St. Andrews, Ill. won the Rubber City Open in a 4-man play-off in Akron, O. July 31 for a $2,400 first prize. Beverly Hanson won the $5,000 Battle Creek (Mich.) women's open July 31. [See p. 244F1] . . . **Horse racing:** Hasty House Farm's Platan, Johnny Adams up, set a one-min. 54¾-sec. U. S. grass course record to win the $161,000 Arlington H'cap in Chicago July 30 for $105,650. Sol Camp's Scott Frost, Joe O'Brien driving, won the 30th Hambletonian ($86,863) Stakes in 2 heats in Goshen, N.Y. Aug. 3 for $51,075.63. . . . **Horseshoe pitching:** Ted Allen of Boulder, Colo. won the world championship in Murray, Utah July 27. Mrs. Katie Gregson of Crestline, Calif. won the women's title. . . . **Rowing:** 73d annual Royal Canadian Henley Regatta at Port Dalhousie, Ont. July 27-30—St. Catherine's Rowing Club (U. S.) won team title with 315¼ pts.; John B. Kelley Jr., 28, of Philadelphia won singles championship [see Vol. XIV, p. 248G2], Buffalo Westsides won the Ned Hanlan Meml. Trophy. . . . **Swimming:** Tom Park of Calif. won the 2d annual 26-mi. swim around Atlantic City Island for the 2d time Aug. 1 for $5,700 prize money. His time: 9 hr. 49 min. . . . **Tennis:** Australia beat Canada to win the North American Zone Davis Cup finals in Montreal July 31. Italy beat Sweden to win the European Zone Davis Cup finals in Milan July 31. Esteban Reyes of Mexico City won the 40th annual U. S. jr. singles championship by defeating Art Andrews of Iowa City in Kalamazoo, Mich. July 31. . . . **Track & Field:** Chris Chataway of Britain set a 13-min. 23.2-sec. world record for 3 miles in London July 30 [see p. 188C1]. Ingvar Ericsson of Sweden set a 5:11.4 world record for 2,000 meters in Boras, Sweden July 29. Sandor Iharos, 22, Hungarian Army lieutenant, set a 3:40.9 world record for 1,500 meters in Helsinki July 28 [see p. 188C-D1]. Roger Moens of Belgium set a 1:46.6 world record for 800 meters in Oslo Aug. 3.

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Amer. Automobile Assn. announced Aug. 3 it would end its support of auto racing after 1955. One reason was the year's unprecedented racing fatalities. [See pp. 203D-E3, 187F-G3] . . . **Sal Maglie,** 38, N. Y. Giant pitcher for 6 years, was sold outright to the Cleveland Indians for an estimated $25,000 July 31. [See p. 64B2] . . . **Eddie Lopat,** 37, N.Y. Yankee pitcher since 1948, was sold to the Baltimore Orioles for the $10,000 waiver price July 30 to make room for Don Larsen, who was recalled from Denver. [See Vol. XIII, p. 432D3] . . . **John Bruce Swango,** 18, $36,000 bonus pitcher, was unconditionally dropped by the Baltimore Orioles July 31. [See p. 180B2] . . . **Pacific Coast Conference** fined 9 member colleges a total of $12,900 for athletic code violations ranging from "bothering basketball officials" to "off-campus entertainment of athletes." The fines: Oregon State $2,650, UCLA $2,200, Washington State $2,050, Washington $1,600, California $1,200, Idaho $1,200, Southern Calif. $600, Oregon $600, Stanford $600. . . . **Italy's** Udinese soccer team was dropped from major league to minor league status Aug. 1 on the basis of evidence that it had bribed Pro Patria players to lose a game in May 1953. . . . **Marilyn Bell,** 17, of Toronto became the youngest person to swim the English Channel when she covered thee 21 miles from Cap Gris Nez to Dover in 14 hr. 35 min. July 31. [See Vol. XIV, p. 312E2] . . . **Little League** regional baseball tournament in Rome, Ga. was barred July 28 to the Charleston Negro team that won the South Carolina championship by default. All 55 S. C. teams had withdrawn from the state championships rather than play the Negroes, who had received Little League permission to enter. [See p. 252A2] . . . **Rogers Hornsby,** veteran baseball player & manager, was hired Aug. 1 by the Chicago Board of Education at $15,000 a year to set up an athletic training program for boys. [See Vol. XIII, p. 312E1] . . . **Louise Suggs** was elected Ladies' Pro. Golf Assn. pres. Aug. 3 in Evanston, Ill. [See p. 244F1] . . . **Moscow radio** reported Aug. 2 that 4 Red Army runners set a 7 min. 26.4 sec. world record for the 3,200-meter relay in Riga Aug. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Tom Bivens, 41, Bluefield, Va. constable who allegedly absconded with a $79,000 American Coal Co. payroll July 28, was seized with the cash at Huntington, W. Va. the same day after police ordered an airliner he had boarded to land at a nearby airport. . . . 15 persons were arrested in Lima, Peru & 6 in New York Aug. 2 as U. S. & Peruvian officials cracked down on an international ring that allegedly smuggled "hundreds of thousands of dollars in narcotics" from South America & Mexico into the U. S. Narcotics seizures were made in Lima & in La Paz, Bolivia. [See p. 196F2] . . . 3 alleged "tax fixers" involved with Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald & ex-Asst. Internal Revenue Comm. Daniel A. Bolich were given 5-yr. suspended sentences and put on 5 years' probation by Fed. Dist. Judge Archie O. Dawson in New York July 28. The defendants were N. Y. lawyers Saml. Schopick, 49, & Irving Davis, 49, & N. Y. accountant Milton Hoffman, 39, who had pleaded guilty to conspiring to obstruct justice by corrupting tax officials and inducing witnesses to lie before a grand jury. Dawson ordered them never to practice their professions again. [See Vol. XIV, p. 360E3] . . . Fed. Prisons Dir. James V. Bennett reported July 27 that 79,946 persons had been sent to U. S. jails in 1954. This raised the total in prison to a record 182,051 (162,048 in state, 20,003 in federal jails) Dec. 31, 1954.

Accidents & Disasters. 36 Japanese junior high school girls were drowned at Tsu on the Ise Sea July 28 when a big wave swept over a 47-girl class during a swimming test and carried all out to sea. Rescuers brought all back to shore, but only 11 could be revived. . . . About 400 persons were forced to flee their homes in the vicinity of Valdivia, Southern Chile as a result of eruptions of 3 volcanoes (Rininahue, Nilahu & Choshuenco) beginning July 26 and earthquakes July 28-30. . . . Film actor Robert Francis, 25, actress Ann Russell (Mrs. Audrey Ann Dosch), 24, & businessman George Meyer, 38, were killed when a private plane Francis was piloting crashed in a Burbank, Calif. parking lot July 31.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Married: Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R., N. D.), 76, to Mrs. Edna Bryant Sierson, 45; July 31 in Washington (2d for both). [See p. 52A1] . . . Capt. Harold E. Fischer Jr., 30, USAF jet ace recently released by the Chinese Reds, to Mrs. Mary Jane Peterson, widow of a USAF officer; July 30 in Montgomery, Ala. (2d for both). [See p. 250B-C3] . . . Eileen Joan (Walda) Winchell, 28, daughter of columnist Walter Winchell, to financier-hotel owner Hyatt R. Von Dehn, 43, ex-husband of singer Ginny Simms; July 29 in Beverly Hills, Calif. (her 2d, his 3d). [See Vol. XII, p. 108P] . . . *New Yorker* cartoonist Charles Addams, 43, to N. Y. lawyer Barbara Barb, 35; Dec. 1, 1954 in Florence, S. C. (made public in July) (2d for both). . . . Tamara Edell Rees, 31, former paratrooper who claimed to have become a woman as a result of an operation in Holland, to widower James E. Courtland 3d; July 24 in Reno. (The bride, under the name Robert Egan Rees, had been married & the father of 2 children but was divorced before the sex-change operation.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 378F3]